SENATOR SHERMAN TALKS.

HE IS NOT DISCOURAGED BY THE RESULTS THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OF THE ELECTION.

SUCH THINGS HAVE HAPPENED BEFORE, WITH-OUT DOING PERMANENT INJURY-

axcept the Ohio election," the Senator answered. simply a Broad Church machine, and many There we have elected our State ticket by over 20. them will have nothing to do with it. of this gerrymander we have elected eight Con-essmen. There can be no complaints against the publicans of Ohio." What of Major McKinley !"

Major McKinley," Mr. Sherman answered, "is, I , defeated, though when I left Ohio it was thought that he had succeeded by a small majority. If he could have run in his old district his majority would been 3,500 or 4,000, against 2,000 received by im two years ago. But they placed him in a dis-rict of three Democratic counties and only one Re-ublican county, in which the Democratic majority upward of 2,000. It looks now as if he is defeated by about 130 votes. He made a splendid can-vass and a magnificent run, and defeat is not the proper name for the result. Mr. McKinley told me the election that he did not expect to succeed with such odds against him. But I shall not be sur-prised if it makes him Governor of Ohio next year."

As to the general result of the Congress elections,

Mr. Sherman said: "I have seen such convulsions a
dozen times or more, but they have had no permanent
effect. In 1678, when I was Secretary of the Treasury, we lost the House and Senate both, but two years later, in 1880, we railled and recovered all that had lost and elected a Republican President des. I do not regard the present situation with ap-necession. The country will be wiser by next year

nd better able to pass upon the issues."

Regarding the causes which had brought Republican eat in the construction of the House, Mr. Sherman said that it was hard to say exactly what they were,
"In Ohio," he said, "the McKinley bill was growing stronger as the campaign advanced. It is a measure reatly misunderstood. It really reduces taxto general effect is greatly to reduce the amount col-ected from customs. I think that the workings will be found to be beneficial to the country, and when the people find this out, as they are likely to do before the next Congress is chosen and the next President elected, they will east their votes accordingly."

es the Senator gave his opinion with his istomed frankness. "Pennsylvania," he said, Delamster. I was in Pennsylvania during the contest and saw both sides to the struggle there. It was a fight between the political bosses— Quay and Magee. But the State is Republican. In West we have no political bosses. You seem to partial to them in the East, but out in Ohio and the West a man who would set himself up for a boss would be knocked out soon enough."

In reference to other States, particularly those of the West. Mr. sherman said that the farmers had bene impressed with the idea that they had been ily treated and had been unequally burdened with tation, which he regarded as the cause of Democratic success in some of them. This was particularly true of Kansas, where the Farmers' Alliance had achieved such a triumph. However, it should be resembered that the farmers there were mainly Re-ablicans, and he had no idea that Senator Ingalis ould be succeeded by a Democrat. They might not thoose Mr. Ingalis himself, but it would probably be a man of essentially Republican principles

Senator Sherman was asked what he thought of

the controversy in relation to the New-York City census.

"I do not believe," he replied, "that there is reasonable ground for charging that injustice has been intended by the officials of the Census officials. There has been more or less complaint from all over the country, from cities especially, because they thought they were under-counted. My own little city of 15,000 people was among the number. The enumerators are chosen from the mass of the population, they are paid according to the number of names they return, and their own interest, as well as local pride, would operate to cause them to send in the names of all the people they are able to. Mr. Porter, who is himself a citizen of New-York, could have no possible object in being concerned in a false count. It is unfortunate for New-York City that the enumeration in taken in June, when most of the people who can get away are out of town. But it must be remembered that they are counted elsewhere and should be included in the general census."

The Senator was asked if the Supreme Court could be called upon to interfere.

He said: "I do not see how the Supreme Court can take notice of an administrative act. It might as well assume to interfere in the appointment of a Minister to England. I can conceive of no way in which the census enumerators could be made the subject of a lawsait in the courts. Congress, however, might take congizance of the master provided a clear case of fraud should be made out. If it could be proved that any of "the New-York schedules have been destroyed, as has been stated, it is likely that Congress would make an investigation."

Returning to the subject of the elections, Mr. Sherman said that there was nothing in them to discourage Republicans. Wheever misapprehension may exist to-day would be righted sooner or later.

ITS LIABILITIES PROBABLY \$500,000 ..

FAILURE OF THE BOSTON FIRM OF W. G. BELL

Boston, Nov. 6.—W. G. Bell & Co., of this city, have made an assignment. S. B. Hinckley, of Chelsea, a member of Hinckley Bros. & Co., doing business at No. 58 Commercial-st., this city, is the assignee. Mr. No. 58 Commercial-sk, this city, is the assignee. Mr. Hinckley says that he has no idea what may be the amount of the assets and liabilities, or what could have caused the failure, and can make no statement whatever at present. It is gathered from persons outside the firm that the embarrassment is believed to be due to an increase of business on capital hardly sufficient to warrant it, and to the tight money market. It is understood that Potter, Lovell & Co. held some of the firm's notes for negotiation at the time of their failure, and that this added to the trouble. The firm has been rated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000, and was believed to be making money every year.

\$100,000 to \$150,000, and was believed to be a money every year.

though no definite figures can be given yet, it illeved that the firm's liabilities will be near 000. The indebtedness is largely to Boston banks, here are a number of other creditors. The only firm known to be affected by the failure is that dedric D. Maynard & Co., dealers in coffee, teas, spices at the same place with the Messra. Bell, 52 Commercial-st. This firm and William G. & Co. have indorsed for each other to some exand it is so involved in the failure of the Messra. Intentity is the sales failed, an assignment having been by it for the benefit of its creditors to John crt, attorney, of No. 19 Milk-st.

THE BUYER OF THE " ANGELUS."

Boston, Nov. 6 (Special).—Edward Brandus has redived a dispatch authorizing him to disclose the name
the purchaser of Millet's painting, "L'Angelus,"
hich is now exhibited in this city. He is M. Chauhard, one of the proprietors of the Louvre stores in
aris. As M. Chauchard is more than seventy years
d and has no children, it is more than likely that
o "Angelus" will find its permanent home in the
useum of the Louvre before long.

BOCIAL BAPTISTS AT DINNER.

The first ladies' meeting of the season of the Baptist isl Union was held at the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms is evening, with about 100 guests and members particing. Dinner was served at 7 o'clock, and two hours is spent at the tables. J. Arthur Banatt, the vice-presist, presided in the absence of Theodore M. Banta, the regression of the presidence of the present were the Rev. H. P. Faunce, Mrs. Faunce, Mr. and Mrs. James Pyle, and Mrs. J. W. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. James Pyle, and Mrs. J. W. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. John P. 'Bown-d,' Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. dwin, William M. Isases, L. M. Lewson, Mr. and Mrs. wites L. Colly, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. wites L. Colly, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Howard, H. L. Slote, Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, D. J. Newland. The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis, of the aw Place Baptist Church. Baltimore, and the Rev. W. C. and Place Baptist Church. Baltimore, and the Rev. W. C. Place Baptist Church. Baltimore, and the Rev. W. C. of the Mount Moris Baptist Church, New-York, a principal speakers after dinner. Mrs. William H. & Brooklyn, mang a few solo selections, the instruTHE CHURCH CONGRESS.

EPISCOPAL BODY.

WHO WILL TAKE PART AND WHAT TOPICS WILL BE DISCUSSED.

OHIO'S GOOD SHOW.

ING.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, arrived in the city sterday from his home in Mansfield, and is staying at 5 Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a Tribune reporter whim last evening. The Senator is in excellent alth and his tall form is as erect and his step as atic as ever. He has been speaking in the canvass Ohio and other States, and the election being over has come to New-York on private business. This is modelled, is simply a free forum for the expression of all views within the tolerated limits of the Church. Washington this afternoon. will not detain him here over to-day and he will go to Washington this afternoon.

Mr. Sherman was not visibly cast down or dispirited by the capture of the National House of Representatives by the Democratic success in various State contests.

"What do you think of the elections?" he was laded, been asserted by a state of the contests. "I really know very little about any of then list of speakers. It has, indeed, been asserted by a few High Churchmen that the Congress is becoming 000 majority, and have done remarkably well in our Congressional elections. The Democrats in reapportioning the State left us, they supposed, only six Republican districts out of the twenty-cree. But in spite of this recommendation have elected sight Constitution of the commendation of Queary, of Canton, Ohia, had been appointed a speaker, because Mr. MacQueary is under suspicion of heresy. But the appointment was at once cancelled when it was learned that the alleged heretic was about to be tried by his bishop. The Congress will be opened by the celebration of

The Congress will be opened by the celebration of Holy Communion at St. Stephen's Church, Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, being the preacher. After the service, the inaugural address will be made by Bishop Whittaker, and the memorial address by the Rev. Dr. George D. Wildes, the general secretary. The business sessions of the Congress will be held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. On Tuesday, the Revented of Confidence in Philosophy day evening the "Grounds of Certitude in Philosophy and Religion" will be discussed, with the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, of New-York, the Rev. Francis A. Henry, of New Jersey, and the Rev. Dr. J. McBride Sterrett, of Faribault, Minn., as writers, and the Rev. Dr. H. R. Harris, of Brocklyn; the Rev. Dr. C. S. Estes, of Cleveland, and the Rev. William M. Groton, of Westerly, R. I., as speakers, On Wednesday morning the question of "Practical Co-operation With Other Christian Bodies in 'Rescue Work,' " will be discussed, with the Rev. Clarence Buel, of Cumberland, Md., and Archdeacon Mackay-Smith, of New-York, as writers, and the Rev. Edwin S. Lines, of New-Haven, Charles James Wills, of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. G. R. Van De Water, of New-York, as speakers. "Trusts" will be discussed on Wednesday evening, the writers being the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the Hon. D. C. Calvin, and the Hon. H. E. Howland, of New-York, and the speakers being Joseph Packard, jr., of Baltimore; Rathbone Gardner, of Providence, R. I., and C. Norman Fay, of Chicago. On Thursday mornand C. Norman Fay, of Chicago. ing an answer will be given to the question, "Do We Need a Provincial System!" by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Egar, of Rome, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott, of chest was battered in and his sternum was broken— Gailor, of Sewanee, Tenn.; Bishop Rulison, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, of Saratoga, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington, of Brooklyn, as speakers.

The "Conditions of Church Growth in Missionary Lands" will be presented on Thursday evening by the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, of Washington, and Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, as writers, and the Rev. Dr Phillips Brooks, of Boston; Bishop Sullivan, of Algoma, Canada; the Rev. Dr. J. S. Lindsay, of Boston, and the Rev. William Kirkus, of Baltimore, as speakers. On Friday morning, "Positive Gains in Biblical Criticism" will be discussed by the Rev. Professor Nash, of Cambridge, Mass., and the Rev. Professor Gould, of Philadelphia, as writers, and the Rev. P. E. Washburn, of Northampton, Mass.; Professor Richey, of New-York, and the Rev. J. J. McCook, of Hartford, Conn., as speakers. On Friday evening, the "Proper Care of the Newly Confirmed" will be defined by Bishop Vincent, of Cincinnati, and the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, of Chicago, as writers, and R. Fulton Cutting, of New-York; the Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, of Detroit, and the Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, of Detroit, and the Rev. A. C. A. Hall, of Boston, as speakers. It is expected that there will be a very large attendance at all the sessions of the Congress, as the topics, interest Episcopalians generally, and most of the writers and speakers are men of national reputation. goma, Canada; the Rev. Dr. J. S. Lindsay, of Boston,

THE DESPERADO COTTRELL KILLED.

SHOT BY A POLICE OFFICIAL IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

t of Montgomery, Alas, Nov. 6.—Ex-Mayor W. W. City Cottrell, of Key West, who a few weeks ago was a to Alabama, a fugitive from justice, was shot and killed this forenoon by Gerald, the chief of police here. Cottrell was drunk last night and was arrested by the fight a duel. The chief, who, in consequence of the threats of Cottrell, had armed himself with a doublebarrelled gun, was sitting outside of his office this morning when Cottrell drove up in a cab. After a few words had been exchanged, both men began firing with the result given above.

Cottrell was arrested for drunkenness by the police and it was on this account that he had threatened to kill him on sight and all the men concerned in his arrest. When he drove up to the police headquarters Gerald put both loads from his shotgun into him. He was shot in the head and breast and instantly killed.

The election week has been a good one at the American Institute Fair, and all the old-time popularity of the exhibition is shown in the constant attendance at the Institute Hall in Third-ave. As the exhibition will positively tute Hall in Third-ave. As the exhibition will positively close on November 29, the exhibitors are doing their best to show the advantages of the opportunity to their special friends and the public. To-morrow evening General Joubert, the ex-President of the Transvaal Republic, will visit the exhibition as the guest of the managers. The General will be accompanied by his family and by several members of the Holland Society.

PREPARATIONS FOR PUBLIC DINNERS.

The 122d annual dinner of the New-York Chamber of Commerce will take place in Delmonico's at 6:30 on the evening of Tuesday, November 18. A long list of eminent orators has been invited to deliver addresses. The Chamber of Commerce dinner is always one of the favor-

Chamber of Commerce dinner is always one of the favorite celebrations of the season, and this year promises to do
more than sustain its ancient glories.

General Joubert, ex-President of the Transvaal Repubilic, will to-night be the recipient of a dinner which is to
be given to him by the Holland Society. The General,
who is on a business visit to this country, was in command
of the forces of the Transvaal when the English endeavored
to conquer the country. The dinner, which is invested
with considerable public interest, will take place at the
Lawyers' Club.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO INVESTORS.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO INVESTORS.

The stock of the Ardsley Company ought to be a good investment, and those who secured it on the basis on which it was issued, of \$50 a lot, should feel gratified at the result of yesterday's sale. If lots will sell in suburban districts at this figure, before any improvements are made, they certainly will sell at higher prices as soon as the development of the country begins.

The New-York and Northern Railway has announced its intention of increasing its train service to Ardsley, and evidently the march of improvement is up its line. Holt & Butler are to be congratulated on the success of this, their latest and largest undertaking.

THE AFFAIRS OF HERRMANN'S THEATRE,

THE AFFAIRS OF HERRMANN'S THEATRE,

Mr. Herrmann has begun a suit against Charles E.
Locke and Charles L. Davis for \$25,000 damages for breach
of contract by which they were to use Herrmann's Theatre
for forty weeks. Herrmann says that he has fitted up the
theatre at much expense for them. Miss Minnie Palmer
has also begun suit against them for \$20,000 damages for
breach of her contract with them. Miss Bertha Ricci is
another plaintiff. She wants \$600 for three weeks' services and damages for the breach of her contract for forty
weeks. The theatre was still closed last night, of course.
Mr. Locke gave notice to the company that salaries would
be paid next Tuesday.

BOTH SIDES IN THE PIGHT DETERMINED. At a largely attended meeting of the piano manufacturers yesterday it was unanimously decided by them to maintain their position and refuse to grant the demands of the striking varnishers for a reduction of the working hours. The varnishers are also determined, and a long copy, is a synchologically a synchological termined.

fight is expected. PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

BREVOORT—The Duke and Duchess of Mariborough, and Sir Joseph Hickson, of Montreal. BRUNSWICK—W. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., of England; General Joubert, of South Africs, and M. E. Ingalls, of Cincinnati. EVERETT—Henry M. Stanley and wife. FIFTH AVENUE—Prince and Princess Mario Ruspoli, of Italy; NUE—Prince and Princess Mario Ruspoli, of Italy; Nurperince de Talleyrand Perigord, of France; Senator John Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord, of France; Senator John Sherman, of Ohio; Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut; Surgeon-General J. H. Baxter, U. S. Army; Henry W. Oliver, of Pittsburg, and Congressman John F. Andrew, of Boaton. GILSEY—John M. Francis, of Troy, and Henry A. Mariane. At Naw-Jursey, HOFFMAN—Senator Jeeoph

N. Dolph, of Oregon. MURRAT HILL-State Senator George Z. Erwin. ST. JAMES-State Controller L. V. Baughman, of Maryland. WINDSOR-Congressman-clect Daniel N. Lockwood, of Bulfalo.

GLANCES HERE AND THERE.

bright afternoon. They go to dances. They eat late suppers. Many of them miss those hours of sleep which are called the hours for beauty sleep, but their eyes are sparkling and there is a touch of pink on their ek. They are erect when they walk. is firm. It's all because American girls are not afraid to walk, and this helps to make them things of pride to Americans and of admired beauty to weary o.d Europe.

dition of affairs which becomes a condition and not a theory as often as an election comes around. Why the day of voting! Where have all the homeless wretches gone who usually sit around, red-eyed and listless. Well, if you walk up the Bowery and look into the cheap restaurants you will see a sight that pended on it, making up in three days for a year of fasting. The places are filled with them and the cheap odging-houses are simply packed with them. Every bed, every cot and every bench has its occupant. It you are innocent you may wonder at the sudden change and feel kindly toward the generous philanthropist who has taken "trampdom" in out of the cold. But after election they are all back in their old haunts, that is, those who have not been arrested for illegal voting, for it is a vote for meals and a bed. No one needs to ask who gets the vote or who pays for the meals and lodging. That is an old story.

Work on the laying of the cable in Broadway has begun in some parts of that great thoroughfare. Those to suffer first from the necessary discomfort are theatregoers at night. It is in the region of the playhou that the pavements are coming up and the coachmen who try to force their way near some of the theatres when it is dark and the weather is bad fervently wish

Dr. White says that people like football so much because, among other reasons, the young men who play the game display a soldier-like courage, and who Washington, as writers, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas F. and they thought that he was dead. When four mer were carrying him off the field he opened his eyes for a moment. His face was deathly white, and his lips were blue. "Say, boys," he gaspet, "give them the devil for this." Then he fainted again and stayed in the hospital for many weeks.

It was in that year or some time near it, the writer not positive on the date, that another famous player was at the bottom of a heap of men after nard "scrimmage." The men gradually untangled themselves and came to their feet, all except the under dog." He lay perfectly still, his teeth elenched "Are you hurt, old man." one of the players asked anxiously. "Hurt!" said the other: "no, but my knee-cap is smashed, and I can't move my leg."

People who live in the Eastern Foulevard, the extension of Avenue A, which runs along the East River, have the benefit of two attractive features—pictures que Blackwell's Island by day and the river craft by night. The houses here are so close to the river that vessels to pass under the windows. After the lights floating sliently beneath one are originally lighted windows. In the darkness when night shuts out all comparisons they are apparently immeasurable. The cabins are so bright and the glass is so clear that one can see the people within as the great craft sails up the river. They are walking and taking under one's very eyes for a moment and then he illuminated splendor slips out of sight and there is a rush of waters below where the steamer's wash ircles to the shore and then away again.

When the islands in the East River become parks or the people those who live near them will have asen to congressible the steams will have strangely fascinating. But the large sound steamers night shuts out all comparisons they are apparently immeasurable. The cabins are so bright and the glass is so clear that one can see the people within as the great craft sails up the river. They are walking and talking under one's very eyes for a moment and then the illuminated splendor sips out of sight and there is a rush of waters below where the steamer's wash circles to the shore and then away again.

reasen to congratulate themselves. And people whos nomes have been in other parts of the city ma hurriedly take up carpets, rush out furniture and scamper toward the banks of the East River. in a great city are oases in a dreary desert. Parks in a great city are oases in a dreary desert. Who beside all this Battery Park is a park, not half-lawn and half building, hideous at that, New-Yorkers will smile at the very mention of parks in other cities. But this is all "when."

"What kind of people do you dislike most?" was the irrelevant question asked of a pleasant conductor on one of the big railroads. "Well," he said, "the people who for some infernal reason will not tuy tickets before getting on the train, and those who do get their tickets, but can never find them when I come along to collect them. The man who insists upon getting his ticket on the train almost invariably tries to get me to change a large bill. I am not supposed to sell tickets, but to take them from passengers can't account for the large bills except on the theory that the man who has large bills has nothing smaller and is afraid to wait for a ticket agent to make change for fear he may miss his train. As for the other of-fender, when he sits in his seat and goes through his pockets one after another without finding his ticket and then begins all over again, he drives a conductor crazy.*

nundrum. "Why," she says, "do you men when a woman is standing in a cer blush and look unhappy woman is standing in a cer blush and look unnappy if you get up after a painful pause and offer her your seat. And why do you blush furiously and long if she politely declines the seat? Nine times out of ten when this does happen (I admit that women do not often decline to take a man's seat), she has only a short distance to ride or is not tired and has no elections to standing when she might desired some a short distance to ride or is not three and has no objections to standing when she might desprive some tired man of his seat. She does not decline it because she is indignant. Besides, a woman appears to better advantage in a car when she is standing than a man. She rests easily and comfortably on her feet, looks composed and is patient. Your man hangs to his strap, twists and turns as he watches for a seat into which he may dive and wears a grieved expression as if all the world were wronging him. Why is this? Why is it if it be so?

makes him ridiculous. An Englishman was coming out of the Grand Central Station the other day when two men stopped him with profuse apologies and asked him in French if he could give them a light for their nguage that he could, and he forthwith handed one nanguage that he could, and he northwith handed one of them a matchbox. His French accent was good enough to deceive the others, for one of them said with a smile: "Et vous etes Francais, aussi, Monsleur!" But the Englishman almost roared in his indignation: "I, sir!" and this in good, old English: "I am an Englishman."

In the suit of Henry Winthrop Gray, as receiver of the North River Sugar Refining Company, Presiding Justice Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an injunction restraining Harry O. Havemeyer

granted an injunction restraining Harry O. Havemeyer and others, trustees of the Sugar Trust, from instituting, carrying on or proceeding with any action at law or in equity or any legal proceeding of any kind seeking to obtain a judgment or order distributing the assets of the Trust. The injunction was obtained upon the application of Platt & Bowers.

John E. Parsons, in speaking of the case last evening, said: "Mr. Gray has given notice of an application to stop proceedings in the Brooklyn suit, and to have all proceedings take place in the suit that was brought by him in New-York. When the trustees brought their suit in Brooklyn Mr. Gray made a motion before Judge Cullen, to be admitted as a party to it. Judge Cullen having signed an order to that effect, Mr. Gray then attempted to withdraw his application, but without success. This seems to be an attempt in the same direction. The only injunction which Judge Van Brunt has granted stays judgment in the Brooklyn suit until Mr. Gray's application is heard. The question presented in Mr. Gray's present in the Brooklyn suit until Mr. Gray's present in the Brooklyn suit until Mr. Gray's present proceedings is whether the Supreme Court in Rrooklyn shall be prevented by the Supreme Court in Rwe-York from proceeding with a suit regularly brought before it."

SAILORS USE THEIR FISTS AT A MEETING. SAHORS USE THEIR FISTS AT A MEETING.

A meas-meeting of saliers was held last night at No.

144 Cherry-st., to form an organization in opposition to the
Saliers and Firemen's Union. George W. Reid was present, and spoke several times, urging organization and denouncing Hugh McGregor, president of the old Saliers'
Union. The utmost confusion reigned, and even blows
were struck. One-half of the men present tried to put the
other half of the men out of the hall, and nearly the whole
meeting was devoted to electing a chairman. The meeting at last broke us in confusion.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A BIG BUFFALO ELEVATOR BURNED. LOSS. \$250,000-THE INSURANCE ON BUILDING

AND GRAIN.

Have any of you dyspepia or a hatred of the world? If you have, get up early these mornings and walk out in the air and fill your lungs when the sun is just bright enough to take the sting out of the aerial elixir but leaves the exhilaration and the electric touch in it. Walk up the streets to the Park and when you reach New-York's big garden settle down to a brisk pace and keep it up until you feel a tingle in your cheek and your breath comes warm between your lips. Then try to talk of your ills or cares if you can. A remedy as old as the hills, you say. Of course it is, but a good many people forget it or are too lazy to try it.

What do you suppose keeps the color in the cheeks of American girls? Watch them in Fifth-ave, some bright afternoon. They go to dances. They eat late suppers. Many of them miss those hours of sleep which Buffalo, Nov. 6 .- At 2 o'clock this morning fire wa The Wells elevator at this time was a mass of flame within. The tower was gone, and the grain liberated from the bins was pouring out of the lower windows and doors.

and there were about 200,000 bushels in it.

At 3.40 a. r., the fire had worked its way into the rear of the four-story malt-house connected with the Wells; but at 4 o'clock it was under control. The entirely destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$250,000, of which \$100,000 is on the building, and \$150,000 on grain. The total insurance on the building is \$80,000. The grain was fully insured. A full list of the insurances is as follows: On the Wells elevator, on the building and ma

chinery-Commerce, of Albany, \$1,000; Western, of Pittsburg, \$1,000; Hartford, of Connecticut, \$1,000; Exchange, of New-York, \$1,000; Phoenix, of Brooklyn, \$1,000; Reliance, of Philadelphia, \$1,000; Royal, of England, \$1,000; Kings County, of Brooklyn, \$1,000; Westchester, of New-York, \$1,000; Anglo-Nevada, of California, \$1,000; Pennsylvania, of Phila-delphia, \$1,000; Buffalo German, \$500; Insurance Company of North America, \$1,000; People's, of Pitts-burg, \$1,000; Actna, of Hartford, \$1,000; Sun Mutual, of New-Orleans, \$1,000; Boylston, of Boston, \$1,000; Mechanics and Traders', of New-York, \$1,000; the Sun, of California, \$1,000; Armenia, of Pittsburg, \$1,500; Rutgers, of New-York, \$1,500; Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, \$1,000; American, of Boston, \$1,000; Liberty, of New-York, \$1,000; California, \$1,500; Farmers', of York, Penn., \$1,500; German, of Pittsburg, \$1,500; Phoenix, of Hartford, \$1,000; Neptune, of Boston, \$1,000; Concordia, of Milwaukee, \$1,000; Hamburg, of Bremen (for eign), \$500; Mechanics', of Philadelphia, \$1,000; Sun Mutual, of New-Orleans, \$1,500; American, of New-York, \$1,000; the London, \$1,000; North British and Mercantile, \$1,000; Imperial, of England, \$750 Northern, of England, \$750; Lancashire, of England, \$1,500; Citizens' of New-York, \$1,000; Milwanked Mechanics', \$1,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, \$1,000; German, of Pittsburg, \$1,000; People's, of Connecticut, \$1,000; Commercial Union, of England, \$1,000; Sun, of England, \$1,000; German-American, of New-York, \$2,000; Firemen's Fund, of California, \$1,000; Pacific, of New-York, \$1,000; Norwich Union of England, \$1,000; American, of Pennsylvania, \$1,000; Empire State, of Rochester, \$1,000; Providence Washington, of Rhode Island, \$1,000; Dutchess County, of

New-York, \$1,000; National, of Hartford, \$500; Phoenix, of England, \$1,000; German-American, of New-York, \$500; Connecticut, of Connecticut, \$500; Citizens', of Pittsburg, \$1,000; New-Hampshire, \$1,000; Prudential, of New-York, \$1,000; Hanover, of New-York, \$1,000; Home, of New-York, \$1,500; Imperial, of England, \$500; Northern, of England, \$500; Spring Garden, of Pennsylvania, \$1,000; Springfield, of New-York, \$1,000; Orient, of Connecticut, \$1,000; Mer-chants', of Newark, \$1,000; Western, of Toronto, \$1,000; National, of Hartford, \$1,000; Connecticut, of Connecticut, \$1,000, Transatlantic, of Germany, \$1,500; Lancashire, of England, \$1,000; St. Paul, of Minnesota, \$1,000; Niagara, of New-York, \$500; Elliott, of

oston, \$500; total, \$80,000.

All the owners of the grain are Buffalo people. Their ses and insurances are as follows: The American Glucose Company, 25,000 bushels of

American Onicose Company, 23,000 business of promein, insured as follows: Anglo-Nevada, \$3,500; Ham-burg Bremen, \$8,000; Phoeaix, of London, \$2,500; Mechanics and Traders', \$2,000; Westchester, \$1,000; total, \$23,000; Walters & Seymour, about 2,000 business of corn, in-sured for \$1,300 in the Detroit Fire and Marine Insur-

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—Fire to-night in the lower part of this city destroyed four buildings and caused in estimated loss of \$185,000. The flames started in an esamated loss of \$185,022. The names started in the cooper-shop of the Philadelphia Coopering Com-pany, Nos. 967, 969 and 971 Otsego-st., spread to a large three-story brick building just fitted up as a soap factory by P. C. Tomson, in Swanson-st., destroy-ing this and the adjoining building, used as a spice mill by Mr. Tomson. The large one-story storage warehouse, at Swanson-st. and Washington-ave., owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was also destroyed, with its contents. The Snowden Hotel, adjoining the warehouse, was badly scorched, and a number of dwelling-houses owned by Mr. Tomson were more or less damaged by fire and water. The losses are as follows: Cooper-shop, \$25,000; Tomson's loss on two buildings, \$45,000; Pennsylvania Railroad warehouse, \$20,000; contents of warehouse, \$85,000; snowden Hotel, \$5,000; total, \$185,000; covered by

LOSS OF \$110,000 CAUSED BY AN INCENDIARY. Truckee, Cal., Nov. 6.-A disastrous fire started early this morning in a wood-pile in the rear of the St. Louis Brewery, in Front-st. A man was seen run ning from the spot and was chased for some distance.
The wood had been saturated with coal oil and a horse kept in the stable had been stolen. Efforts to stop the fire were ineffectual till the wind suddenly shifted and drove the flames back. The principal losses are George W. Curtis, drugs, \$10,000, partially insured; W. C. Durno, postoffice building and stock of dry-goods, \$16,000, insurance \$12,000; Truckee Lumber Company, general merchandise, \$10,000, insurance. The losses so lar as known are \$110,000; the insurance about \$20,000.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A HOTEL. Denver, Col., Nov. 6,-Fire broke out in the rear of M. L. Todd's lumber yard to night and destroyed it as well as the St. Elmo Hotel and various other buildings One unknown man was burned to death in the hotel. It is reported that another man and two children were caught in the same building and destroyed. The truth of this rumor will not be known before to-morrow, when the inmates of the hotel will be accounted for. The cause of the fire is not known. The loss cannot be accurately estimated to-night, but will probably be over \$100,000.

THE TWILIGHT CLUB AND RELIGION.

The Twilight Club had a dinner last night at Morello's, No. 6 West Twenty-ninth-st. It was the 180th dinner of the club. The attendance was large, there being, besides the members of the club, many in-vited guests. The subject for the after-dinner discus-sion was, "What is Your Religion!" Many varying opinions were held by those present, but all agreed that, after all, religion was not so much a matter of belief as of conduct; that the spirit of Christ may be that, after all, religion was not so much a matter of belief as of conduct; that the spirit of Christ may be in a man, even though it may be impossible for him to hold doctrinal views. The Rev. William Lloyd wants to have his religious belief inscribed on his tombstone as follows: "A dissenter to all that is bad, and a consenter to all that is good."

C. M Bovee, jr., acted as chairman.

HEAVY JUDGMENTS AGAINST A DUCHESS.

HEAVY JUDGMENTS AGAINST A DUCHESS.

Judgments amounting to \$676,121 95 were entered against Lily Warren Churchill, the Duchess of Mariborough, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. They represented the following sums loaned to the Duchess in Birmingham, England, prior to September 26 last: By Robert Harding Milward, £95,000; Lloyds Bank, Limited, £33,000, and John Jaffray, £10,000. The money was payable on demand, and after she came to this country three suits were brought against her. The summonses and complaints were served upon her at the Brevoort House on October 13. She did not interpose an answer, and judgments were entered by default.

THE BRUNNELS OF BOSTON. From The Boston Post.

From The Boston Post.

In their day, Lord Chesterfield, Count d'Orsay, Byron, and—to go back further—even so heroid a character as Sir Philip Sydney were men of fashlon. The modern "swell" of London and New-York ought to reflect upon his predecessors and be modest. But even if "society" can no longer be ruled by men of wit and intellect, it can at least entertain them. And here, I think, New-York has departed, for the worse, from her model. The "lions" of the London season have always seemed to me an excellent "institution." They always give los its native pleasure and instruction; and surely it is better that persons of real achievement or power should be itsn after by "society," even from curiosity or from the love of novelty, rather than that the fashionable world should be content with its own narrow mediocrity.

Besides, I am a great admirer of the real dandy—the solamn, conservative, self-respecting, magnificent man. The dandies give dignity to the ordinary transactions of life; they tend to sooth and restrain. They are an excellent element in our hurried, slovenly modern existence. They need no brains, for they have something better—character; and if occasion arises they will act the part of men. "The dandles fought well" was, I need not remind the reader, the Duke of Wellington's comment upon the part which they played in the battle of Waterloo. We have some fine speciments of this class here in Boston, and I cannot help believing that they are superior to the New-York article.

THREE CLUBS REPRESENTED.

MEETING OF OPPONENTS TO CONSOLIDA-TION.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN PLAYERS' LEAGUE CAPITALISTS CALLED TRAITORE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.-There was ostensibly an in formal conference of the capitalists of the Players at the Continental Hotel to-day, but it was really a meeting to discuss the course that shall be adopted in case of the desertion of the New-York and Brooklyn Players' clubs, which now seems probable. There were present Messrs. Hanlon and Rae, of Pittsburg; Prince, Hart and Irwin, of Boston; and J. Earle, G. W. Prince, Hart and Irwin, of Boston; and J. Bark, was Wagner, Vanderslice and Allen for Philadelphia: and Francis C. Richter, Editor of "The Sporting Life," acted in an advisory capacity. While John M. Ward attended the meeting, it was not as the representative of the Brooklyn club, although he held the proxies of the Cleveland and Cincinnati clubs. The proxy of the Chicago club was held by Boston. New-York and

Brooklyn and New-York clubs had been formally re-brooklyn and New-York clubs had been formally requested to send delegates. Mr. Prince answered that they had, but that neither had sent any reply. The meeting was then called to order by J. M. Vanderslice. Exactly what was done can only be conjectured but in discussing the situation the probable amalgamation of the rival clubs in New-York and Brooklyn, and its possible affects upon the destinies of the Players' organization, were thoroughly canvassed and a plan of

action considered.

The Boston delegation appeared to be satisfied that
the rumored desertion of the Brooklyn and New-York clubs was true although Mr. Prince acknowledged that his opinion was based almost entirely upon the reports printed in the newspapers. Mr. Wagner took the opposite view, declaring that it was unfair to

the opposite view, declaring that it was unfair to form such opinions upon mere newspaper rumors, and that he had been assured by Mr. McAlpin that the New-York citib would take no decisive step until the remaining clubs of the organization had made satisfactory arrangements with their rivals.

While Mr. Wagner was undoubtedly sincere in his belief in the New-York club's loyalty, a letter from Mr. Robinson, of the New-York club, rather strengthened the position taken by the Boston delegation. It read in substance: "We could make satisfactory arrangements here. Hope other clubs can do the same. Would like to see something definite done within thirty days."

Director Talcott was not in a pleasant frame of mind yesterday, on account of statements made by John M. Ward, who said that he (Talcott) was a weakener, and had shown the white feather.

"If anybody can honestly say that I have weakened," he said, "I would like to see that person. If to desire to save the greatest of national sports from destruction season I did object to changing the schedule, as Mr. Ward says. I said that I would rather lose every dollar I had than change it. Why, it would have been the biggest kind of evidence that the League was weakening, if that had been done. It was those who desired to change the schedule who really showed the

about me. I can't understand why he is making them. But the truth is, I am done with allowing anybody to But the truth is, I am done with allowing anybody to dictate to me as to how I shall run my financial affairs. Mr. Ward can't do it. nor can anybody else. Ward is ahead a cool \$3,000 this season. He received a salary of \$5,000, and he holds twenty shares of stock divided equally between the New-York and Brooklyn clubs. Suppose that stock was wiped out. He would still have \$3,000. While he has been making money, I have been paying out \$3,000 a month to keep the local club alive, and Colonel McAlpin has expended over \$5,000 a month. And yet Mr. Ward takes the stand that he should compel me to keep on paying out my money. I shall not permit any such dictation, and no business man would. Besides, I don't propose to be compelled to run and ask the consent of certain ones every time I wish to talk to Mr. Spalding, or Mr. Day, or Mr. Byrne. If I wish to see them, it is nobody's business but my own."

STEAMER HOWARD CASSARD LAUNCHED.

ANOTHER MONTH REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE

VESSEL-HER DIMENSIONS. (Special).- The second attempt to Cassard, was successful. There was no ceremony, as Miss Fryer christened the Cassard yesterday. Many persons had predicted that the vessel would never be completed, and those who had put their money in the enterprise were looked upon as having made a fool-ish investment. It will require about a month to finish the vessel, when she will have a thorough sea

A STOCK AND PETROLEUM BROKER FAILS.

A small failure was announced at the Consolidated tock and Petroleum Exchange yesterday. Rockwell, a trader in stocks on the "long" side, was unable to meet his engagements and some 300 shares of stocks were sold out, under the rule, for his account. Mr. Rockwell expects to resume business soon.

SHE HEARD HIM THROUGH. From The Chicago Tribune.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"If you can spare a few moments of your time, madam," he said, taking off a hat that had seen better days in the dim and mist past, "I should like to explain why I am compelled to appear before you as an applicant for charity."

"Proceed," said the lady.

"You have no objections, I presume, to my leaning against this pinar of the portico to rest myself?"

"None whatever."

He leaned his robust frame against one of the posts, coughed behind his hand, and began:

"I have not always been reduced to this necessity madam. In happier days, not far distant, I was at the head of a successful business in a flourishing city. I had a good bank account. I was in the enjoyment of excellent health, my domestic relations were pleasant, and I was the recipient of many civic offices. My troubles began with the death of my grandfather."

He pulled out a once red bandana handkerchief, wiped a corner of each eye, and resumed:

"He was a good man, and I was much attached to him. His loss moved me deeply. Then my only greatuncle died. To lose one's only great-uncle, madam."

"What next?" inquired the lady.

"The next affliction that befell me was a fire that destroyed the home of my wife's aunt. She was a most estimable lady. The loss was total, and there was no insurance. I sympathized deeply with her, and she—she came to spend the winter with me. She brought her whole family."

He paused as if to note the effect of this, coughed behind his hand again, and wiped his eyes with the bandana reminiscence as before.

"Well?"

"Greatinly."

"I have up until my boy began to chew tobacco. Then my health failed."

"You don't look like a sickly man."

"I am aware of it, madam. My trouble is one of one foreyes, madam—of nerves. The doctors advised me to travel. I could not follow their advice then. owing to business complications. In the troubles that came upon me our stock of goods had run down to some extent. Then came the passage of the Mc-Kinley bill, and—"

"What had that to do with it?"

"It was the final hlow

but—"
"Well!"
"We-we had no goods to mark up."
"And then!"
"And then!"
"And then I took to the—that is, I began to travel.
It was the doctor's advice. Then 1—"
"Well!"
"Then 1—"
"Yes, then you—"

"Why don't you go ahead?"
"Madam," said the traveller, atraightening ?
up, "I see it is useless. I have not awakenes
sympathies."

up, "I see it is useless. I have not awakened your sympathies."

"Not a cent's worth."

"Not even to the extent of"—he suggested, with another laborious cough behind his hand—"of a cold collation?"

"No."

"I might have known it!" he exclaimed, putting on his hat and turning away. "In telling my story, madam, I am usually interrupted at the great-uncle part of it by the offer of substantial sympathy. To the fact that you permitted me to proceed until I hecame tangled up in the McKinley bill, madam, he became tangled up in the McKinley bill, madam, he became tangled up in the McKinley bill, madam, he steem, madam, but my faith in human nature has received a terrible shock."

He thrust one hand in the breast of what had once beeff a black cloth coat, waved a majestic farewell with the other and was gone.

THE CENSUS OF ALASKA.

From The Washington Post.

There is one part of the country that won't bother Secretary Noble for another census, and it is doubtful if the denizens of Alaska would make a noise if a Federal enumerator never did show up in that part of

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

The Free Treatment Under the Polypathic System Close : Saturday, November 14th.

Until then the entire staff of Specialists of our institu-tion will give consultation, examination and treat-ment of all chronic diseases tree of charge.

Part a' Paralysis, absolute cure Making an average number of cases treated at per week the past year of 379. This record, onen to the inspection of all interested, speaks. The year last past has been the most successful the year of our experience, but 1890 will of its predecessors. We court investigation, and fied to have our claims stand or fall on their owners.

The Polypathic Medical Institutes, NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

Consultation, advice and exactination by the Polypathe System will be given free to all who call this week an next.

es EAST 42D-ST., New-York.

the count up there, was seen at the Langham last evening, and talked as follows:

"I am just back and am busy with my report. The counting of the people is over with, but all the returns are not yet in, and some will be delayed till next spring. A portion of the returns was not received owing to the failure of the revenue vessels to stop for them, as was expected, and those of the far interior require a long time for transmission to the coast, Facilities for travel are the very worst; even the mails depend on pedestrians and cances.

"So far as having any visible evidence of dependences on or allegiance to the United States Government is concerned, the Alaskans are out in the cold. Sitks is solated and without any means of communication with the outlying districts.

"I employed enumerators who had lived long in the country and understood the language of the natives. From the data at my command I estimate the whole population to be between 35,000 and 38,000, about one-seventh of whom are white people."

TO AID DISABLED TRACHERS.

PREPARATION FOR THE BIG FAIR IN THE LENOX LYCEUM.

The teachers of the public schools are devoting all to be held in Lenox Lyceum from December 10 to December 20 for the benefit of the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association. Many gifts in money and arti-Benefit Association. Many gifts in money and articles of various kinds have been sent already to Miss Matilda Davis, the chairman of the fair, whose head-quarters are at the Lyceum. The exhibit of the departments in manual training, in connection with the schools, will be of great interest to all people who have the welfare of the school children at heart. According to the present plans of the managers, there will be at least twenty-six booths. Twenty-four of these will contain the work of the school children in will be at least twenty-six booths. Twenty-four of these will contain the work of the school children in the twenty-four wards of the city. The other two booths will have confectionery and fancy articles of various kinds. Prizes will be given to the children

warious kinds. Prizes will be given to the children who produce the best results.

The Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association was founded in 1887 to furnish pecuniary aid to those members who are unable to continue their work as teachers. The pecuniary relief takes the form of annulties, which are granted to the male members after forty years of service, to the female members after thirty-five years' service, and to all members who, by reason of lil-health or other disability, are prevented from performing their duties. The association now pays annuities to forty members and has accumulated a permanent fund of \$50,000. It is necessary, however, to raise this fund to \$100,000 before all the money, received as dues, can be devoted to paying annuities. It is in the hope of accomplishing this result that the teachers have decided to appeal to the public to aid them in their benevolent work. All teachers in the employ of the Board of Education are authorized to receive contributions or merchandise and to furnish tickets on application.

BOTH FATHER AND SON POUGHT WELL:

Chicken thieves have so often raided the poultry yard of Ambrose Hopkins, of Kingsland, N. J., that recently he and his sixteen-year-old soff, Archie, sat up to capture them, if possible. Archie crouched in the front of the house, armed with the butt end of a fishing rod, and faced the lonely road that borders the Passale River, while his father, clutching a stout hickory stick, watched the approaches from the thick woods in the rear of the house.

ear of the house.

About miduight Mr. Hopkins thought he he body stirring at the front of the yard, and at the same time his son was certain that he detected a suspicious time his son was certain that he detected a suspicis sound at the back. Each supposed that the other I neglected his trust and fallen asleep, and, creeping or tiously around the house in opposite directions, it met in the darkness under Mrs. Hopkins's window, a proceeded to beat each other unmercifully. They be shouled loudly for help, and Mrs. Hopkins, who can down with a light, had great difficulty in separation. They were badly cut and bruised, and nobo dares to speak of chicken thieves to either of them no

TO GIVE A DINNER TO GENERAL JOUBERT. The Holland Society, by forty or fifty of its n will give a dinner this evening at the Law Club to General Joubert, ex-President of the Tran Rapublic, who is on a visit to this country. The cral was in command of the troops of the rep when they won several great victories in maintain their country's independence.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL 8 P. M. FRIDAY. Washington, Nov. 6.—For New-England and Ess. New-York, fair; cooler, except stationary temperature Southeastern New-York; northeasterly winds. For Fastern New-Jersey, Pennaylvania, Delaware, M., land and Virginia, fair; stationary temperature; costs, winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylv Irginia, Ohio, fair; cooler. TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. MOURS: Mersing. Highl. 10 12 12 14 14 78 910

Tribune Office, Nov. 7, 1 h. m. turn construction of the holder of the h